## EXHIBIT C

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(Court previously convened at 09:42:16 a.m.)
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            (Partial transcript at 09:48:45 a.m.)
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                THE COURT: Oh, those are at 10:30. Okay. All
      right.
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           Next, let's before we do this --
           (Colloquy not on the record.)
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                THE COURT: Well, these are all equally horrific, so
      I guess we'll do the PBGC first.
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                THE CLERK: Item No. 4.
                THE COURT: All right. Appearances, please, in the
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      USA Commercial Mortgage case.
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           (Colloquy not on the record.)
                MR. GOODMAN: Good morning, your Honor.
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      Geoff Goodman, Foley & Lardner, special counsel to the
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      USACM Liquidating Trust for the PBGC matter.
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                MR. BARNES: Good morning, your Honor. Erika Barnes
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      representing Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.
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                MR. GARMAN: Your Honor, Greg Garman for the estates
      of USA Investments Partners and Investor VI. The claim
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      trickles over and relates to us, also.
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                THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else wish to make their
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      appearance in the Commercial Mortgage matter since we're in the
      case? Okay. I just need --
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                MR. EGGEMAN: Good morning, your Honor. Jim Eggeman
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      also on behalf of Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.
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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Just to clarify the
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      record here, the only claim remaining is 791, correct?
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                MR. GOODMAN: That's correct, your Honor. And,
      actually, in a way, it's actually only a portion of that claim,
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      the portion that was resolved pursuant to stipulation and on
      the 4th of April, but it's the termination-premium portion of
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      791.
                THE COURT: Okay. So I'm just trying to clean up the
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      calendar for the clerk's purpose.
                MR. GOODMAN: Yes, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: So Docket No. 4 can be taken off
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      calendar. Docket No. 5 can be taken off calendar, and what
      we're really hearing is the supplemental objection to 791,
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      correct?
                MR. BARNES: Yes, your Honor.
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                MR. GOODMAN: That's correct.
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                THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
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                MR. GOODMAN: Thank you, your Honor. Geoff Goodman
      on behalf of USACM Liquidating Trust, special counsel. As
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      your Honor mentioned, the only thing left -- we settled with
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      the PBGC on a substantial portion of that claim.
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           What's left is this termination-premium claim, and this
      claim arises out of or has its genesis in the so-called
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      Deficit Reduction Act of -- I believe it's labelled as of 2005.
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           You know, the president didn't sign it until February of
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THE COURT: Thank you. First of all, I want to thank both of you for your briefs and your arguments. A lot of times -- you know, I always take oral argument.
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But a lot of times oral argument isn't that helpful to me. This time it was helpful to -- and for another reason to kind of crystallize the thoughts in my mind and try and understand this statute. I mean, reading the -- my hat's off to you who deal with this.

Reading the ERISA and PBGC's statutes is as obtuse to me as people who do state court litigation trying to read the bankruptcy code I'm sure, so I understand.

But I'm going to sustain the objection, and I think that PBGC has argued well. The point is -- I just -- the law's just not on your side on this issue.

I appreciate your arguments, and I certainly fully appreciate the goals of the PBGC, the work of the PBGC, but we have the competing interest of the bankruptcy code, and we have two statutes involved.

The 1306 amendment — the amendments to 1306 by the DRA (phonetic) of 2005 — and I think we need to parse it and say special rules or plans terminated in bankruptcy reorganizations, but then it goes on to say in the case of a single-employer plan terminated under — in this case, Section 1342 — during pendency of any bankruptcy reorganization proceeding under Chapter 11 of Title 11

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1 United States Code, 11, USC, Section 1101, et seq.
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While -- or -- okay, seminal law. Subparagraph A, which is the termination of premium "shall not apply to such plan until the date of discharge or dismissal of such person in such case."

So first of all, does that mean that it's only a reorganization in the very limited sense of the term? And I find it does not.

I mean, Chapter 11 is called reorganization. Chapter 11 allows liquidating plans. Importantly, I think the statute says any bankruptcy reorganization proceeding. It didn't say a bankruptcy reorganization, and it refers specifically to Title 11.

I don't think it's illogical to read the statute that way because congress could have wanted that reorganizations are — that — I don't think it's illogical to read it in that regard because it wanted to cover everything in a Chapter 11.

In this case, while there's a liquidating plan, it wasn't merely that the assets were taken and sold, there's more. In other words, the trust continues, the trust collects assets, but there are no more employees.

And I don't think it's illogical -- now, we have sort of like I guess it'd be the equivalent of the old springing interest. We purportedly have a premium, but then when's the premium due? Well, the premium's never due until there's a

discharge or a dismissal.

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So one could say isn't that illogical that you have a premium, but it never comes due? Well, no. Perhaps that was congress' way of distinguishing. We're only going to apply this premium to new employers who take over -- who buy companies out of bankruptcy, and that could be quite logical.

We've seen a lot of hedge funds, for example, buy companies out of bankruptcy, proceed having terminated the plan, dumping the employees. Maybe it was congress' way of saying wait a minute. If you're going to do that, you got to pay a termination premium.

And conversely, it would be illogical for congress to say, well, if we're just liquidating, there's no sense for an administrative priority. There's no sense for a claim, the employees have been terminated.

So I find that the PBGC doesn't have a claim for the premium under that section. Although, you know, again, it seems to have a claim, but it never comes into being.

But, in any case, I don't find that even assuming that we took the very narrow reading and reorganization meant coming out with a new entity -- and I'm not sure how we even get to that, I don't -- I find that it's a penalty because the point is it is not applicable to single-employer plans -- it is only applicable to single-employer plans who terminate under 1342 which is a hardship discharge or clause 2 or 3 of Section

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      1341(c)(2)(B). (C)(2)(B) is distress terminations of
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      single-employer plans.
           So clearly, it's meant to be a penalty or a deterrent from
      termination of plans under distressed circumstances. It bears
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      no relationship to what was owed.
           And I think that as I sort of indicated to counsel, she
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      did a very good job trying to distinguish, but I think the
      point is to suggest that just because -- because the money's
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      owed to the PBGC, because the PBGC does government work,
      because PBGC gets taxpayers' funds, ergo, it's a tax, takes
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      that argument too far. It means everything's a tax and
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      nothing's ever a penalty, and we know from the reorganized
      CFI&R (sic) case that that's not the case.
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           Just an aside note, it is not my intent to publish at this
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      time. I just have too many other irons in the fire. I know
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      you all sort of want published decisions for various purposes.
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      That's not to say I won't, but I don't think I will. I just --
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      as I said, I'm just too backed up, so these are my oral
      findings and conclusions on the record.
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           Thank you, again, very much.
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                MR. GOODMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
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                MS. BARNES: Excuse me.
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                THE COURT: All right. What I'd like to do --
                MR. EGGEMAN: Your Honor --
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                THE COURT: Sorry. Um-h'm. Oh, I'm sorry.
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(Indiscernible) comment.
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                MS. BARNES: Your Honor, we just ask for a
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      clarification.
                THE COURT: Sure.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: You said you find that there's no claim
      under --
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                THE COURT RECORDER: I'm sorry. Could you speak into
      one of the microphones.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: I beg your pardon.
                THE COURT RECORDER: Thank you.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: Your Honor, you were saying you find
      that there's no claim under --
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                THE COURT: Yeah. I've got to admit I'm a little
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      conflicted on whether or not -- there's clearly no
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      administrative claim, and it would seem to me that you wouldn't
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      even have a claim, period, because of the way 1306 works, but
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      I'm unclear about -- maybe the point is it's just an unsecured
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      claim because it never comes into being, and I --
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                MR. EGGEMAN: Well, you --
                THE COURT: I don't know. I --
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                MR. EGGEMAN: Your Honor --
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                THE COURT: I think their point is there is no claim
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      as opposed to --
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                MR. GOODMAN: Yes. Under your Honor's reasoning of
      the first point --
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THE COURT: Of the first point.
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                MR. GOODMAN: -- there would be no claim because it's
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      not owed.
                THE COURT: Because it's not owed. Right.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: Under B, under 1307(a)(7)(B).
                THE COURT: Yes. Let me clarify that. 1307 --
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                MS. BARNES: 1306.
                THE COURT: -- B, because --
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                MR. EGGEMAN: I beg your pardon --
                THE COURT: -- while there is a termination premium,
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      it never becomes due, so the point is since it never becomes
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      due, it becomes a nullity I guess is the best way to explain
      that.
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                MR. GOODMAN: Essentially, your Honor, if I may --
                THE COURT RECORDER: I'm sorry. Could you move
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      closer to the microphone --
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                THE COURT: We need you by the microphone.
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                THE COURT RECORDER: -- please.
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                MR. GOODMAN: I apologize.
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                THE COURT RECORDER: Thank you.
                MR. GOODMAN: Jeff Goodman on behalf USACM
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      Liquidating Trust. I mentioned this. You know, even if it
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      were a claim, it would have been a contingent claim. To the
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      extent that it was, the contingency doesn't arise here, so,
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      therefore, if it would been estimated, it would have been
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      estimated at zero.
                THE COURT: Okay. I don't know if I agree with that.
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      I'm not adopting that necessarily --
                MR. GOODMAN: I understand that.
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                THE COURT: -- by finding.
                MR. EGGEMAN: May I have --
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                THE COURT: Yes. Uh-huh.
                MR. EGGEMAN: -- just another word, your Honor. It's
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      Jim Eggeman on behalf of PBGC. So you're saying that under B
      no claim would arise in a liquidating 11, is that --
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                THE COURT: I --
                MR. EGGEMAN: -- but in --
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                THE COURT: That's right. No. As long as it's a
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      Chapter 11 proceeding then it doesn't apply, there is no claim,
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      and I think that's the point because I think even the code
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      means, even -- let's assume that we had a reorganization. I
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      don't believe it's even a claim in the estate because it says
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      it doesn't apply until the date --
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                MR. EGGEMAN: Well, that's the argument --
                THE COURT: -- of the confirmation.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: That's the argument we made in Oneida,
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      and Oneida found that there was a claim.
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                THE COURT: I appreciate that.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: Okay.
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                THE COURT: But that's -- I --
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MR. EGGEMAN: I --
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                THE COURT: I have --
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                MR. EGGEMAN: Off point. I --
                THE COURT: -- great respect for that Judge, and I'm
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      not sure I disagree or I don't have that circumstance, but it
      would seem to me that the logic would follow that you don't
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      even have a claim because it doesn't even arise until after the
      confirmation.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: We would agree with you, your Honor.
                THE COURT: So -- all right. Thank you --
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                MR. EGGEMAN: In --
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                THE COURT: -- again.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: In reorganization certainly.
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                THE COURT: Thank you again for your arguments.
                MR. EGGEMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
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                MS. BARNES: Thank you, your Honor.
                THE COURT RECORDER: Mr. Eggeman, could you spell
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      your last name for the record please.
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                MR. EGGEMAN: E-q-q-e-m-a-n.
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                THE COURT RECORDER: Thank you, sir.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MS. ITKIN: Your Honor, regarding Hantges. The
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      parties (indiscernible) --
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                THE COURT RECORDER: I'm sorry. Could you come to
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      the microphone please.
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           I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from
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       the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the
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       above-entitled matter.
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       /s/ Michele Phelps
                                                    04/25/08
       Michele Phelps, Transcriptionist
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                                                     Date
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